

Orleans County Monitor.

The Monitor is printed every Monday, by E. H. Webster, at \$2.00 per year, if paid in Advance.

BARTON, MONDAY APRIL 15, 1872.

"Here shall the People's rights maintain, Unshaken by influence and unyielded by gain; Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw, Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law."

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican Union Convention is hereby called to be held at Barton, Vermont, on Wednesday, the 17th day of May, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent the State of Vermont, in the National Convention, called by the Republican National Committee, to meet at the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Under the call of the National Committee, each town and each additional delegate for each one hundred and fifty votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor at the last State election. Delegates will provide themselves with proper credentials, signed by the Secretaries of their respective primary meetings.

G. G. BENDISCH, Chairman.
KITTREDGE MARKING, Secretary.

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The Cromwell revolution stood in an important position as affecting the struggle for independence in this country, and the former epoch in the history of nations had much to do with the success of that revolution which gave to America the Declaration of Independence. So closely allied were they that "had there been no Oliver Cromwell in 1642, there would have been no George Washington in 1776."

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THE RE-ARMAMENT OF EUROPE.

The sage precept for which, when we knew all the horrors of civil and international strife, we were to chain an American authorship: "In time of peace prepare for war"—seems just now to meet with very general acceptance abroad. In this country we have had quite enough of fighting, bloodshed and increase of national debt, to satisfy the present generation, and henceforth we are likely to paraphrase the proverb to make it read: "In time of peace beware of war."

But in the Old World the case is different. Preparations for possible war are now said to be making on a grand scale in nearly every country of Europe especially in the matter of substituting new and improved weapons for the less perfect ones in general use. Advances from Germany state that all the establishments for the manufacture of fire-arms are to be enlarged so as to quadruple their producing capacity. The purpose of this enlargement is to provide for the re-armament of the entire military force of the German Empire within the next five years, to accomplish which it will be necessary to produce of small arms at least 200,000 per annum. Such re-armament is rendered necessary by the unsatisfactory performances of the needle gun in the late war, during which it was very conclusively shown that it was in every respect inferior to the chassepot, although the latter is not the best in the world. Nor is Germany alone in her formidable and significant military preparations. The agents of the Russian Government are said to be making contracts in Great Britain and this country for machinery necessary for the establishment of several factories throughout the interior of the Empire for the manufacture of small arms of various patterns, the total producing capacity of which is to be 400,000 per annum. In Austria, the factory at Styria is said to be in active operation, turning out about 80,000 stand of arms per annum.

In France the works at St. Etienne have accepted contracts for the manufacture of 100,000 chassapots per annum, and the Government is considering a plan for a still larger establishment at the same place, with improved machinery and appliances. In Italy and Spain the establishment of like factories has been agreed upon; in Belgium the manufacture of arms employs several large establishments; in Prussia the manufacture of arms is a very important industry; in Bavaria the number of Werder rifles annually made is estimated at about 200,000; and even the peaceful and prosperous little republic of Switzerland, not to be outdone by her neighbors, is said to have taken contracts for 20,000 Werder rifles to be finished in two years. Even the British Lion—that excitable, but after all, rather prudent animal, who grows so frequently into a lioness, and shows his teeth even when he has no immediate intention of using them—has been quietly sharpening his claws for some time past, and both the Government and the private establishments for the manufacture of arms are constantly and actively employed.

In this country, the arm trade is somewhat dull after the season of unusual activity which followed the outbreak of the late continental war, but it is not likely to remain so for a very long time. New York, Connecticut and several other States have decided to discard the muzzle-loaders and adopt the breech-loaders for the armament of their State militia, and it is probable that most other States will follow suit before a great while, the demand thus created will give active employment to those establishments engaged in the manufacture of the most approved patterns for breech-loaders.

This very general re-armament is significant of something a great deal more serious than dress parades and holiday processions. Arms are made to use, and their possession is, of itself, a constant temptation to use them upon a slight provocation, or no provocation at all. We think there can be no reasonable doubt that the late Franco-German war, in a very great degree, due to the fact that France and Germany had, respectively, their needle-guns and chassapots, and were both anxious to demonstrate the superiority of their favorite and trusty weapons. From the day of the re-armament of the French and German armies was completed, war between these two powers was imminent, and few were so short-sighted as not to see that a pretext for such war would be found long before. Bullies armed are a great deal more apt to seek or accept a quarrel than bullies unarmed, and monarchs whose troops are equipped with improved weapons are a great deal more disposed to encourage the possibility of war than monarchs who have no such temptation. If we must have wars, and if we must have wars, let us have them on the most favorable terms for the immediate future, and let us have them on the most favorable terms for the future.

Such are the glorious visions of future greatness which are excited by the prosaic and careful figures of an eminent statistician. If any of the readers of the World are disposed to be, what is termed among the brokers of Wall Street, unduly "bearish" in their tendencies, or rather inclined to get the blues over our future, and anxious to sell United States bonds short, deliverable in twenty-eight years, we advise them to indulge in the line of thought suggested by Mr. Ruggles' striking figures, and carry the predictions we have only illustrated more into details.—*Croft's Western World.*

A RARE CHANCE TO GET A PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL \$10 CHROMOS.—Two charming and popular works of art, "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep," an exquisite pair of French Chromos, the subjects of which are life size and cannot fail to please all, will be given away to every subscriber of *The Christian Union*. The regular market price of these beautiful pictures is \$10, at which price thousands of them have been sold, and still are selling in the picture stores—an unerring proof of their popularity. These pictures can be bought no cheaper now, but by subscribing for the above named paper, they can be had for nothing. *The Christian Union*, is an Unsectarian Independent Journal, devoted to religion, morals, reform, news, literature, music, science, art, &c.; is a large paper, edited by Henry Ward Beecher, and is said to be the most attractive weekly published; a paper no christian family should be without.

This country is about to be canvassed by D. L. Browne, a gentleman recommended to us as one upon whose reliability you can depend. The merits of the pictures and paper are sufficient to convince the people and secure their subscriptions.

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From this time till nearly 7 o'clock the earth was never for a moment perfectly quiet, and every few minutes heavy shocks of a few seconds' duration were occurring. In all, there were more than fifty very heavy shocks. The first shock cracked and broke down many walls and buildings, but it was the heavy succeeding shocks which leveled everything. The brick Court House and every brick and adobe house in the town and throughout the whole country were thrown down.

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It would be useless to attempt to describe the consternation which prevailed throughout the town during the time the shocks were occurring; many supposed the last great day had come. The shocks were accompanied with a great rumbling, and the air was filled with great clouds of dust—indeed such quantities of dust filled the air that a cloud was formed which was seen by persons residing fifteen or twenty miles to the northward.

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[From the Virginia (New) Enterprise, March 30.]

Yesterday morning with and intervened Mr. Frank Bell, Division Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this State, who was at Independence, Mo. county, California, last Tuesday morning when the great earthquake occurred which shattered that whole region, and which shook us up to a little in this city—300 miles north of what would seem to have been the centre of the great telluric disturbance.

THE FIRST GREAT SHOCK came at 2:30 on Tuesday morning, and was probably the most severe that occurred. Mr. Bell, who was sleeping in the second story of the hotel at Independence, a frame building filled with adobe, says that when the first shock came it threw his pitcher and wash-bowl, which were upon a wash-stand six feet distant, upon his bed, whence they rolled to the floor and were broken. After a few heavy sidewise lurches from south to north, during which Mr. Bell was trying to climb out of his second-story window, about half a dozen persons, who were sleeping in the hotel, lifted the house to the height of several feet. The earth now settled down to a steady, tremulous motion, which sort of calm lasted long enough to allow Mr. Bell to partially dress himself, find his overcoat and carpet-bag, and get down stairs and out into the open air. Here he found the startled inmates of the hotel, to the number of twenty-five or thirty.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN DESHABILLE, all in momentary expectation of a repetition of the shocks. Frightened as all were, one man still had sufficient command of his wits to notice Mr. Bell's overcoat and carpet-bag. "Halloo!" he cried, "here is a man who has packed his duds and is going to leave the country." The joke must have been considered a good one in some quarters; for just at that point the earth heaved and shook a laugh, and so shook its sides that nobody cared to make another attempt at wit.

From this time till nearly 7 o'clock the earth was never for a moment perfectly quiet, and every few minutes heavy shocks of a few seconds' duration were occurring. In all, there were more than fifty very heavy shocks. The first shock cracked and broke down many walls and buildings, but it was the heavy succeeding shocks which leveled everything. The brick Court House and every brick and adobe house in the town and throughout the whole country were thrown down.

PERILOUS POSITION OF A CHILD. When the first shock occurred, Mr. Harris of the firm of Harris & Kline, rushed out of his dwelling with his family. After getting out he found one child was missing, and was rushing back to rescue it when the whole building fell. It was supposed that the child was killed, but upon cutting through the wreck of the building, it was found and rescued quite unharmed.

It would be useless to attempt to describe the consternation which prevailed throughout the town during the time the shocks were occurring; many supposed the last great day had come. The shocks were accompanied with a great rumbling, and the air was filled with great clouds of dust—indeed such quantities of dust filled the air that a cloud was formed which was seen by persons residing fifteen or twenty miles to the northward.

THE SHOCKS WERE STILL CONTINUING when Mr. Bell left, and the people were so utterly demoralized that they did not know where to turn or what to do. The impression at Independence was that to the southward the shocks were still more severe than in that place, and fears were entertained that but little was left of Corro Gordo and other mining camps in that direction. They worked an hour and a half trying to get at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box, buried in the ruins of Nathan Rhine's store, and at last the stage came off without it. Even as the last great day had come, the shocks were accompanied with a great rumbling, and the air was filled with great clouds of dust—indeed such quantities of dust filled the air that a cloud was formed which was seen by persons residing fifteen or twenty miles to the northward.

THE INTO "INDEPENDENT" OFFICE, a frame building filled with adobe, was not thrown down, but the office was badly damaged—even a cooking stove that stood in it being smashed to pieces.

STREAMS OF FIRE ISSUED FROM THE MOUNTAIN. Fourteen miles this side of Independence, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is a large mountain called Black Rock, the sides of which are covered with lava and which is supposed to be an extinct volcano. The settlers informed Mr. Bell that during the time the shocks were most severe, flashes of light were seen to issue from the top of this mountain and streams of fire ran down its sides.

There are on the side of the mountain three old lava streams, but when the stage passed along no one had yet gone to see if any fresh lava was coming out. Mr. Mallory, formerly of Carson City, stated that he observed flashes of light in other places in the mountains, but he was of the opinion that they were caused by rocks striking together as